

B. J. GRASBERGER & J. E. THOMASSON.
POULTRY COOP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1908.

928,961.

Patented July 27, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

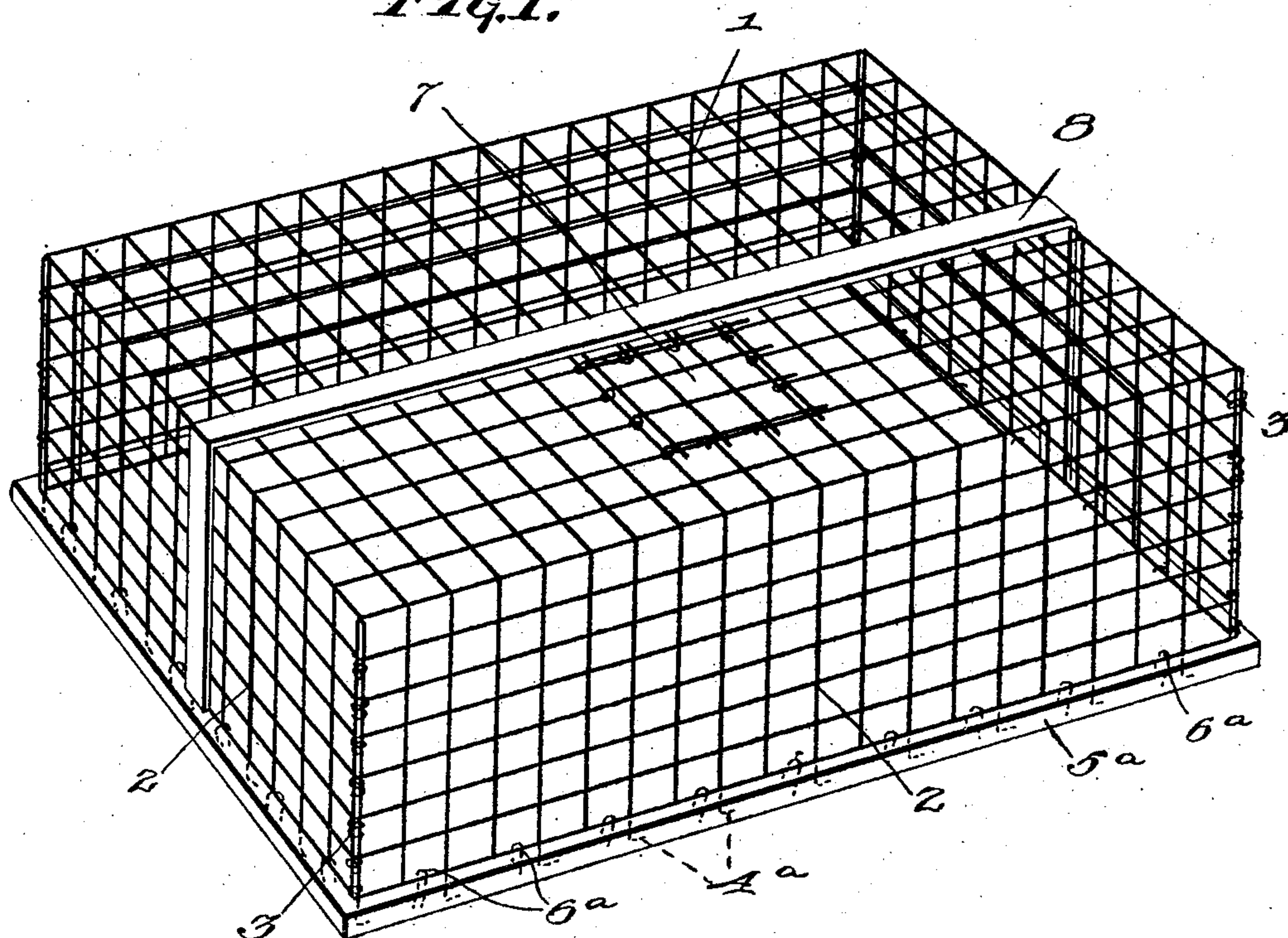
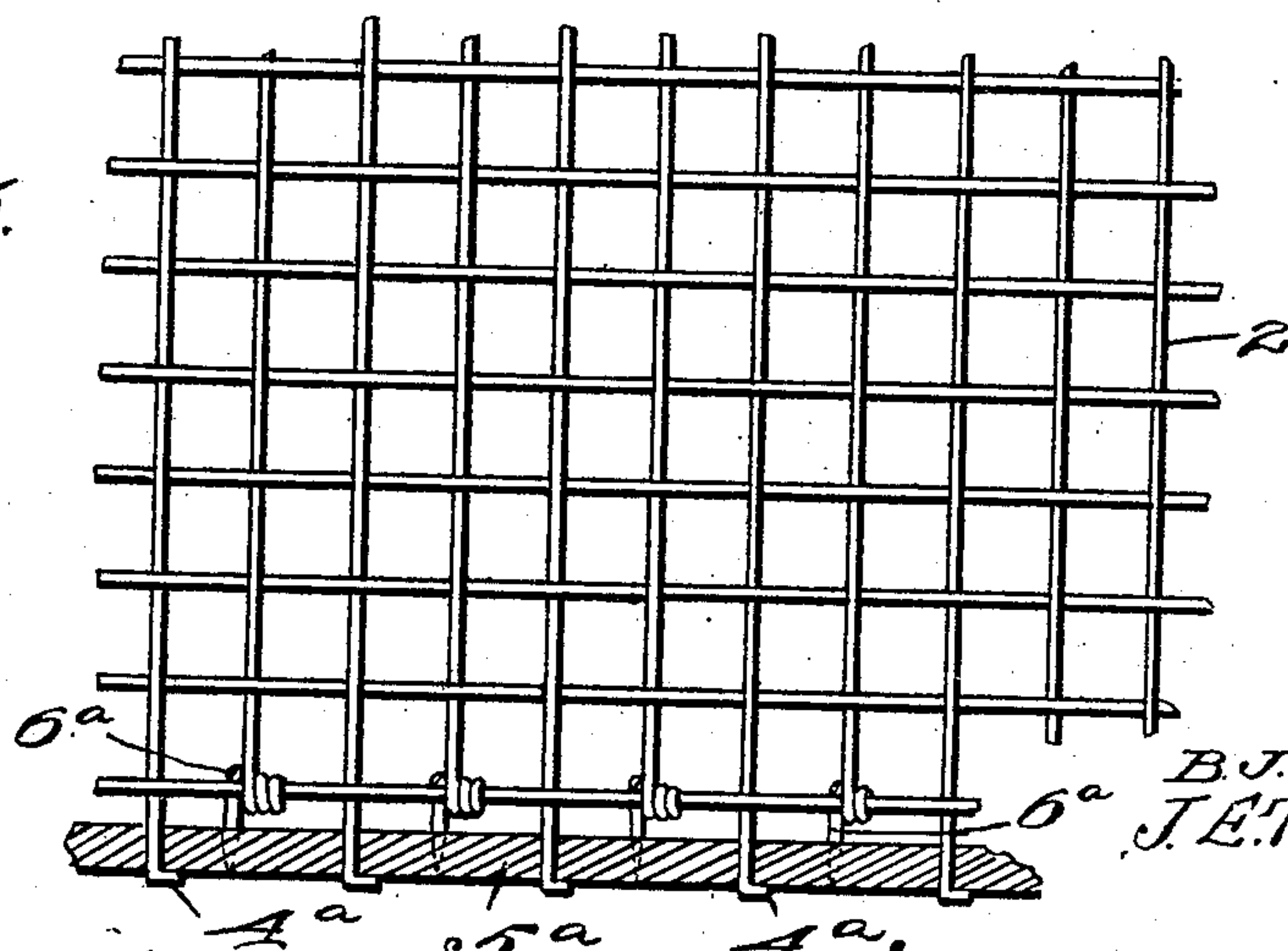


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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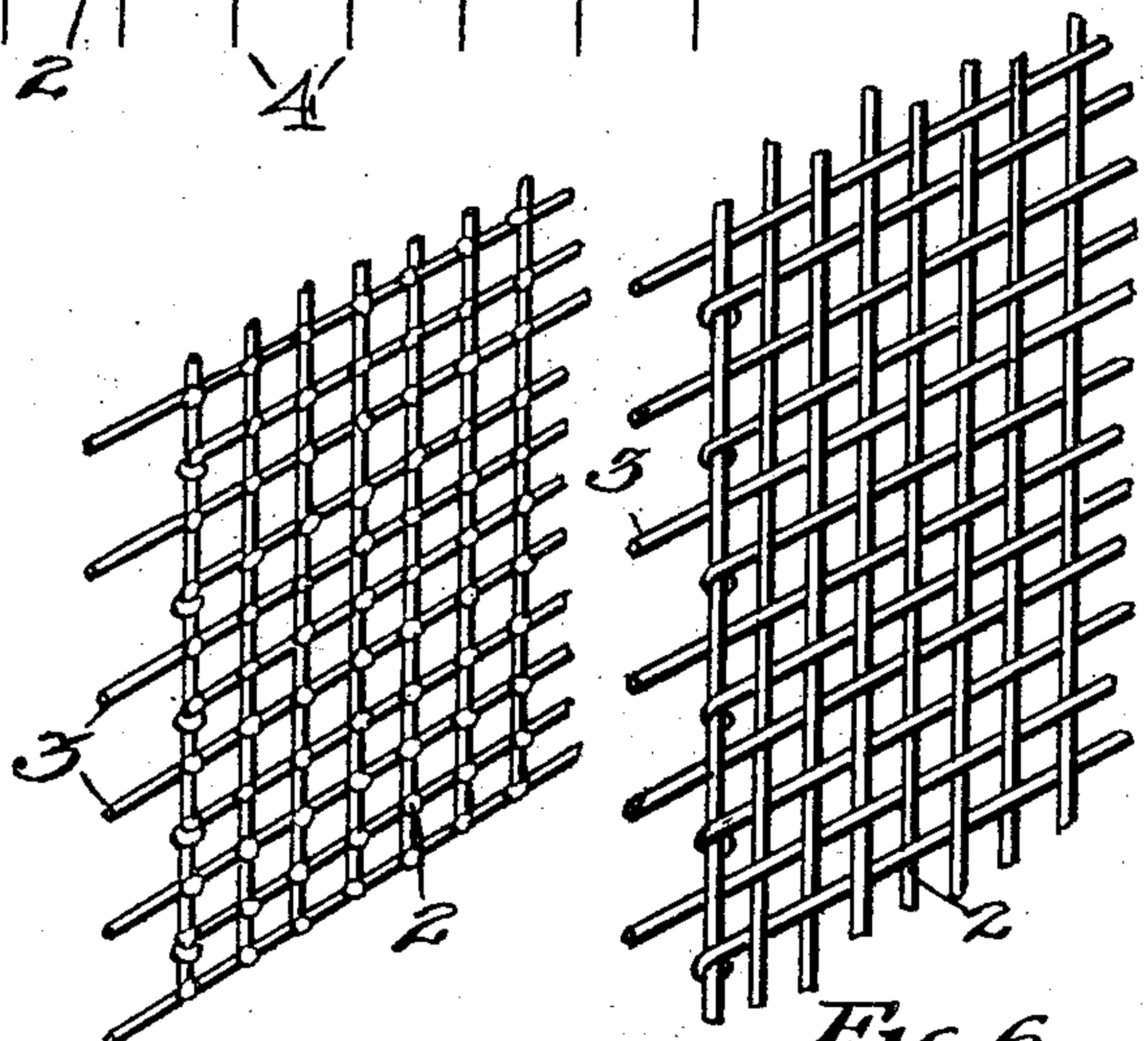
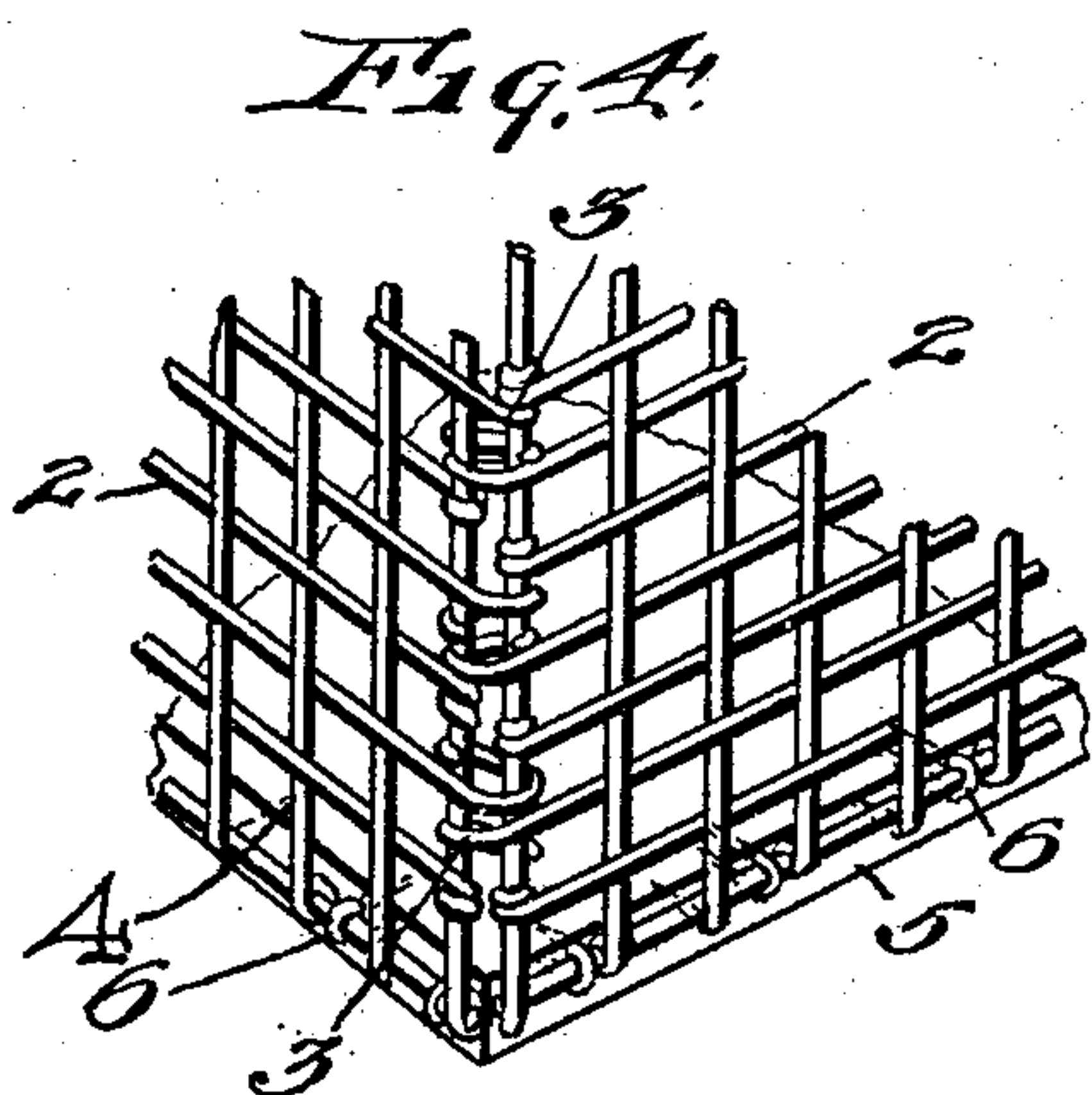
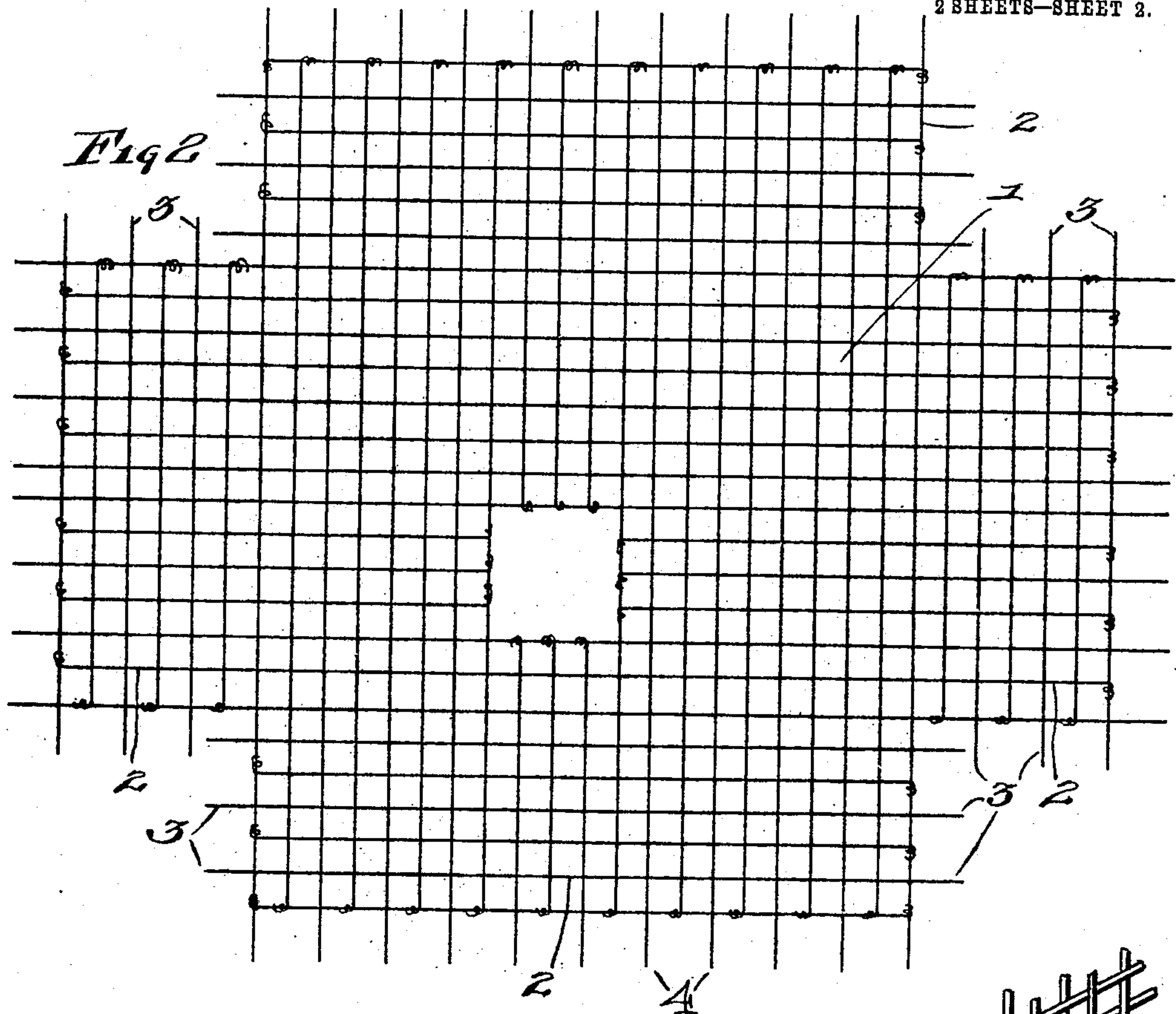


Fig. 6
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENEDICT J. GRASBERGER AND JAMES E. THOMASSON, OF BUMPASS, VIRGINIA.

POULTRY-COOP.

No. 928,961.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed April 21, 1908. Serial No. 428,406.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENEDICT J. GRASBERGER and JAMES E. THOMASSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Bumpass, in the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Poultry-Coops, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in coops or crates such as are commonly employed for the confinement of poultry or the like, and the object of the invention is the provision of a coop of this character which is simple and durable in its construction and can be manufactured at a comparatively small cost.

The invention further contemplates a coop which can be readily formed from netting or analogous perforate material and which will expose the contents thereof clearly to view.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a coop embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the top and sides of the coop are formed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view showing one method of securing the sides of the crate to the bottom, portions being broken away and shown in section. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one corner of the crate showing another method of securing the sides of the crate to the bottom. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a portion of one of the sides of the crate formed of mesh the strands of which are welded together. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the portion of one of the sides of the crate formed of woven wire mesh.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

A coop or crate embodying the present invention comprises a top having inclosing sides formed integral therewith, the said sides being adapted to be bent downwardly and being provided with novel means for engaging each other and also the bottom of the coop.

In constructing a coop a blank similar to

that shown in Fig. 2 is formed from wire netting or similar perforate material, the said blank comprising a top 1 and the sides 2 extending from the edges of the top, the said sides being adapted to be bent downwardly so as to engage the bottom of the coop. The sides 2 of the coop are provided at their ends with the flexible tongues or extensions 3 and at their outer edges with similar tongues 4. When the blank is formed of woven wire netting these tongues 3 and 4 are constituted by extensions of alternate strands of the netting; those intermediate strands not extended having the extremities thereof returned to hold the strands at the edges of the blank securely in position. Should the blank be formed of welded netting however this latter precaution would not be necessary. When the sides 2 have been bent downwardly so as to be disposed at right angles to the top 1 in the usual manner the end tongues 3 of the various sides are twisted around and caused to engage the ends of adjacent sides, thereby locking the sides securely together.

The bottom of the crate is preferably formed of a solid piece of material. As shown in Fig. 4 the lower edges of the sides of the coop embrace the bottom 5 which is formed of a solid piece of wood and the tongues 4 of the sides are extended inwardly and embedded in the said bottom. It will also be observed that staples 6 are driven into the edges of the bottom and cooperate with the tongues 4 to hold the sides of the coop securely in engagement therewith. A different method of securing the sides to the bottom is shown in Fig. 3 in which the sides rest upon the upper surface of the bottom while the tongues 4 projecting from the lower edges of the sides extend through the said bottom and have the extremities thereof clenched at 4^a to prevent withdrawal. Staples 6^a engaging the lowermost horizontal strands of the sides are also utilized in connection with the tongues 4 to bring about secure union between the sides and the bottom.

For the purpose of enabling poultry to be removed from the coop or placed therein an opening is formed in the top 1, said opening being normally closed by a door 7.

If found desirable the crate may be strengthened by a reinforcing member 8 which

extends across the top 1 and has the end portions thereof bent downwardly and secured to the bottom of the coop.

It will thus be apparent that the coop can
5 be cheaply formed from wire netting and will form a secure inclosure for poultry or the like.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

10 1. A coop comprising an integral top and sides formed of wire netting in which longitudinal and transverse strands are interwoven with each other, the sides of the coop having alternate longitudinal strands extended
15 at opposite ends thereof to form tongues, and alternate transverse strands extended at the outer edges to form tongues, the intermediate longitudinal strands having the ends thereof returned around the outermost transverse strands while the intermediate transverse strands have the ends thereof
20 returned around the outermost longitudinal strands, the end tongues of each side being caused to engage adjacent sides to hold

the sides in position, and a bottom engaged
25 by the tongues upon the outer edges of the sides.

2. A coop comprising a top, sides integral with the top, the top and sides being formed
30 of wire netting, and the sides having alternate longitudinal strands extended at the ends thereof to form tongues, the intermediate longitudinal strands being returned around the outermost transverse strands and
35 the tongues upon each side serving to engage an adjacent side to hold the sides together, a bottom applied to the sides, and a stiffening member extending across the top and having
40 the end portions thereof extended downwardly into engagement with the bottom.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

BENEDICT J. GRASBERGER. [L. s.]
JAMES E. THOMASSON. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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